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Geographic Distribution of Soviet Foreign Trade, 1955-63

(Million U.S. Dollars)

Year		Communist Countries						Free World			
		Total Foreign Trade \$/	Total \$/	European Satellites	Communist China	Other Asian	Other <i>W</i>	Total \$/	Industrial West	Less Developed Countries	Other
1955	Exports	3,426.6	2,722.9	1,792.1	748.3	166.1	16.4 <i>W</i>	703.7	543.8	112.4	47.6
	Imports	3,060.5	2,418.4	1,662.8	643.6	94.6	17.5 <i>W</i>	642.1	430.7	210.4	1.1
1956	Exports	3,615.0	2,729.4	1,767.8	733.0	159.6	69.1 <i>W</i>	885.5	597.1	179.6	104.8
	Imports	3,612.6	2,735.8	1,815.1	764.2	106.8	49.7 <i>W</i>	876.9	578.8	297.3	6.8
1957	Exports	4,381.4	3,304.4	2,549.9	544.1	137.3	73.1 <i>W</i>	1,077.0	690.4	282.5	104.1
	Imports	3,937.9	2,825.7	1,914.8	738.1	115.9	56.9 <i>W</i>	1,112.2	672.5	435.4	4.3
1958	Exports	4,297.5	3,136.2	2,320.1	634.0	131.0	51.1 <i>W</i>	1,161.3	669.6	389.4	100.3
	Imports	4,349.5	3,242.0	2,205.7	881.2	104.2	50.9 <i>W</i>	1,107.5	622.3	482.1	1.2
1959	Exports	5,440.7	4,124.0	2,950.5	954.5	172.7	46.2 <i>W</i>	1,316.8	855.5	343.4	117.9
	Imports	5,073.2	3,789.5	2,519.4	1,100.3	116.7	53.1 <i>W</i>	1,283.7	756.5	522.2	5.0
1960	Exports	5,561.6	4,207.5	3,117.7	817.1	63.9 <i>W</i>	208.8 <i>W</i>	1,354.1	972.6	345.8	35.8
	Imports	5,628.9	3,978.5	2,819.4	848.1	97.8 <i>W</i>	213.2 <i>W</i>	1,650.4	1,069.4	574.9	5.0
1961	Exports	5,998.2	4,321.1	3,399.7	367.3	118.3 <i>W</i>	435.7 <i>W</i>	1,677.1	1,060.0	507.4	109.7
	Imports	5,827.6	4,146.7	3,044.1	551.4	104.8 <i>W</i>	446.4 <i>W</i>	1,680.9	1,087.5	584.1	9.3
1962	Exports	7,030.5	4,905.2	3,971.1	233.4	135.3 <i>W</i>	565.3 <i>W</i>	2,125.3	1,106.6	568.5	450.3
	Imports	6,455.4	4,565.5	3,590.3	516.3	118.4 <i>W</i>	340.4 <i>W</i>	1,889.9	1,271.0	615.2	3.6
1963	Exports	7,272.4	5,099.4	4,163.3	187.2	138.8 <i>W</i>	610.1 <i>W</i>	2,173.0	1,208.3	760.4	204.3
	Imports	7,058.5	4,986.3	4,146.8	413.0	123.4 <i>W</i>	303.0 <i>W</i>	2,072.2	1,388.6	674.0	5.7

See footnotes on following page.

Source: Figures based on *Vneshniaia Torgovlia S.S.S.R. za 1963 god*, Ministerstvu Vneshnei Torgovli S.S.S.R. (Moskva, 1964) and earlier volumes. Values converted from rubles to dollars at the rate of 1 ruble = \$1.1111. *all exports and imports are f.o.b.*

Geographic Distribution of Soviet Foreign Trade, 1955-63

(Continued)

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- a. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.
 - b. Other Communist countries include Yugoslavia 1955-63, Outer Mongolia 1960-63, Albania 1961-63, and Cuba 1960-63. Outer Mongolia is included in other Asian Communist countries before 1960; Albania is included in the European Satellites before 1961, and Cuba is included in the less developed countries of the Free World before 1960.

Commodity Composition of Soviet Exports, 1955, 1958-63
(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	1955		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Exports ^{a/}	<u>3,426.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,297.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,440.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,561.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,998.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7,030.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7,272.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Machinery and equipment	<u>599.0</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>794.8</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>1,168.1</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>1,141.2</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>954.6</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>1,168.5</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>1,435.1</u>	<u>19.7</u>
Complete plants	<u>276.8</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>339.9</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>569.1</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>568.5</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>355.8</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>411.5</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>554.9</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	<u>329.0</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>651.2</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>797.8</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>901.8</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>1,044.8</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>1,152.5</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>1,289.3</u>	<u>17.7</u>
Coal and coke	<u>97.8</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>219.8</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>229.1</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>242.1</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>284.9</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>346.4</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>376.6</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Petroleum and petroleum products	<u>230.1</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>429.9</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>567.0</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>657.9</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>757.8</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>803.7</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>910.4</u>	<u>12.5</u>
Ores and concentrates	<u>115.4</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>190.0</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>215.8</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>242.9</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>252.6</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>273.6</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>291.4</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Iron ore	<u>81.6</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>137.4</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>154.3</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>175.0</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>187.8</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>215.7</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>235.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>
Base metals and manufactures	<u>432.4</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>692.9</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>743.8</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>837.7</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>923.2</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>1,010.3</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>1,012.8</u>	<u>13.9</u>
Ferrous metals	<u>321.6</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>495.3</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>547.9</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>642.7</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>712.1</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>792.8</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>794.1</u>	<u>10.9</u>
Rolled ferrous metals	<u>192.2</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>329.9</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>366.2</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>428.8</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>478.2</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>540.3</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>551.2</u>	<u>7.6</u>
Nonferrous metals	<u>110.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>197.6</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>195.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>194.9</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>211.1</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>217.5</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>218.7</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Aluminum	<u>25.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>63.7</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>49.6</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>44.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>58.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>77.6</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>79.5</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Tin	<u>6.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>38.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>Negl.</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>Negl.</u>
Chemicals	<u>72.4</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>113.8</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>122.3</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>145.7</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>173.9</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>176.8</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>192.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

Commodity Composition of Soviet Exports, 1955, 1958-63

(Continued)

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Wood and wood products	<u>174.5</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>240.9</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>259.9</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>305.1</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>361.7</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>420.4</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>414.2</u>	<u>5.7</u>
Lumber	94.3	2.8	136.9	3.2	150.2	2.8	182.8	3.3	206.5	3.4	221.3	3.1	234.9	3.2
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	<u>346.7</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>293.8</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>308.0</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>358.6</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>364.9</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>341.5</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>327.7</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Cotton fiber	297.9	8.7	238.6	5.6	248.1	4.6	288.7	5.2	283.8	4.7	259.6	3.7	243.5	3.3
Consumer goods	<u>538.0</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>705.6</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>998.5</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>898.9</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>1,010.5</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>1,132.1</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>1,154.5</u>	<u>15.9</u>
Food	<u>386.4</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>510.6</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>797.7</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>693.4</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>796.5</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>912.1</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>906.3</u>	<u>12.5</u>
Grain	283.5	8.3	358.8	8.3	487.2	9.0	467.8	8.4	473.8	7.9	529.4	7.5	422.2	5.8
Other consumer goods	151.6	4.4	194.9	4.5	200.8	3.7	205.6	3.7	214.0	3.6	220.0	3.1	248.1	3.4
Other merchandise	<u>128.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>149.2</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>192.7</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>214.2</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>229.6</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>229.7</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>227.1</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Unspecified	<u>691.1</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>465.5</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>633.7</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>515.6</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>672.4</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>1,125.1</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>917.7</u>	<u>12.6</u>

(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	1955		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Imports ^{a/}	<u>3,060.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,349.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,073.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,628.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>5,827.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>6,455.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7,058.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Machinery and equipment	<u>925.3</u>	<u>30.2</u>	<u>1,064.6</u>	<u>24.5</u>	<u>1,351.9</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>1,675.2</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>1,734.5</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>2,245.0</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>2,466.0</u>	<u>34.9</u>
Transportation equipment	<u>383.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>427.2</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>542.4</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>660.1</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>534.3</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>748.2</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>847.2</u>	<u>12.0</u>
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	<u>250.0</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>212.2</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>231.3</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>237.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>217.0</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>198.7</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>201.9</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Coal and coke	<u>126.9</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>77.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>85.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>93.5</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>93.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>97.3</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Petroleum and petroleum products	<u>123.1</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>135.2</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>145.6</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>143.7</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>123.4</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>103.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>104.6</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Ores and concentrates	<u>251.3</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>403.5</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>331.0</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>314.0</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>291.4</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>297.8</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>292.1</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Base metals and manufactures	<u>204.1</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>316.5</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>435.0</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>545.9</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>494.2</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>563.4</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>464.9</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Ferrous metals	<u>71.0</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>183.4</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>265.2</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>373.9</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>348.4</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>427.0</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>339.9</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Rolled ferrous metals	<u>16.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>127.8</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>122.0</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>178.8</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>160.4</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>192.7</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>169.5</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Nonferrous metals	<u>133.1</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>133.1</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>169.9</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>172.0</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>145.9</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>136.4</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>125.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Tin	<u>47.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>39.5</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Copper	<u>43.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>54.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>74.3</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>71.9</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>56.7</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Chemicals	<u>52.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>99.8</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>110.3</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>149.3</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>153.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>212.0</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>285.2</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Rubber and rubber products	<u>41.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>182.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>195.5</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>196.2</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>273.5</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>251.4</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>212.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Wood and wood products	<u>92.9</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>104.8</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>94.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>104.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>124.3</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>118.5</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>118.9</u>	<u>1.7</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

Commodity Composition of Soviet Imports, 1955, 1958-63
(Continued)

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	<u>166.4</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>309.3</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>329.7</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>364.5</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>303.4</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>282.8</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>338.8</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Cotton fiber	<u>20.1</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>135.2</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>163.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>179.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>130.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>118.6</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>170.0</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Wool fiber	<u>89.7</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>107.7</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>100.8</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>118.0</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>103.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>93.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>88.8</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Consumer goods	<u>667.3</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>1,187.0</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>1,465.8</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>1,572.2</u>	<u>27.9</u>	<u>1,777.7</u>	<u>30.5</u>	<u>1,826.7</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>2,110.7</u>	<u>29.9</u>
Food	<u>518.1</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>562.7</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>548.3</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>611.8</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>783.5</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>712.8</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>870.8</u>	<u>12.3</u>
Other consumer goods	<u>149.2</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>624.3</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>917.5</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>960.4</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>994.2</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>1,113.9</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>1,239.9</u>	<u>17.6</u>
Other merchandise	<u>305.4</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>380.4</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>433.4</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>375.9</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>339.3</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>354.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>409.2</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Unspecified	<u>104.2</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>89.3</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>95.2</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>93.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>118.7</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>104.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>158.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>

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Commodity Composition of Soviet Exports to European Satellites, 1955, 1958-63

(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	1955		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Exports ^{a/}	<u>1,792.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,320.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,950.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,117.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,399.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,971.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,163.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Machinery and equipment	<u>304.4</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>248.4</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>368.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>414.0</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>450.0</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>606.6</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>734.9</u>	<u>17.7</u>
Complete plants	129.7	7.2	51.5	2.2	87.5	3.0	108.6	3.5	108.0	3.2	141.9	3.6	184.2	4.4
Fuels, lubricants and related materials	<u>120.4</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>301.8</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>351.3</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>413.7</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>485.8</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>583.4</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>655.2</u>	<u>15.7</u>
Coal and coke	64.1	3.6	153.9	6.6	162.5	5.5	171.1	5.5	204.0	6.0	252.5	6.4	265.1	6.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	55.1	3.1	146.3	6.3	187.1	6.3	240.7	7.7	279.5	8.2	328.4	8.3	387.7	9.3
Ores and concentrates	<u>102.3</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>163.9</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>187.0</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>206.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>218.4</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>245.8</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>264.4</u>	<u>6.4</u>
Iron ore	81.6	4.6	135.2	5.8	151.3	5.1	170.8	5.5	184.1	5.4	211.0	5.3	230.4	5.5
Base metals and manufactures	<u>249.6</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>455.2</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>520.5</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>584.1</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>652.2</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>727.1</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>754.1</u>	<u>18.1</u>
Ferrous metals	164.3	9.2	345.8	14.9	392.3	13.3	451.7	14.5	506.2	14.9	574.2	14.5	598.0	14.4
Rolled ferrous metals	97.0	5.4	239.7	10.3	280.8	9.5	328.2	10.5	373.5	11.0	422.3	10.6	447.8	10.8
Nonferrous metals	85.3	4.8	109.4	4.7	128.2	4.3	132.4	4.2	146.0	4.3	152.8	3.8	156.1	3.7
Aluminum	17.2	1.0	28.9	1.2	30.0	1.0	30.6	1.0	42.5	1.3	49.7	1.3	51.3	1.2
Tin	5.9	0.3	8.1	0.3	8.8	0.3	6.3	0.2	7.8	0.2	0.6	Negl.	6.4	0.2
Chemicals	<u>36.1</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>52.8</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>58.3</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>65.4</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>83.3</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>91.9</u>	<u>2.2</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

b. Not available

Commodity Composition of Soviet Exports to European Satellites, 1955, 1958-63
(Continued)

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Wood and wood products	<u>20.5</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>82.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>87.7</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>98.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>118.0</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>148.3</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>139.3</u>	<u>3.3</u>
Lumber	4.0	0.2	46.7	2.0	49.6	1.7	58.6	1.9	68.8	2.0	82.2	2.1	83.0	2.0
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	<u>264.3</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>243.9</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>241.8</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>283.2</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>293.0</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>273.3</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>273.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Cotton fiber	233.8	13.0	208.3	9.0	204.1	6.9	234.0	7.5	231.0	6.8	215.2	5.4	200.6	4.8
Consumer goods	<u>288.7</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>425.1</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>658.6</u>	<u>22.3</u>	<u>573.2</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>509.0</u>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>638.9</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>584.7</u>	<u>14.0</u>
Food	262.3	14.6	349.2	15.1	583.3	19.8	497.7	16.0	426.9	12.6	547.4	13.8	498.5	12.0
Grain	230.4	12.9	269.8	11.6	353.7	12.0	352.6	11.3	275.0	8.1	347.5	8.8	295.1	7.1
Other consumer goods	26.4	1.5	75.9	3.3	75.3	2.6	75.6	2.4	82.0	2.4	91.5	2.3	86.1	2.1
Other merchandise	<u>65.0</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>88.8</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>94.6</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>114.1</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>116.1</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>118.6</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Unspecified	<u>340.9</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>281.3</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>388.0</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>384.0</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>484.3</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>548.4</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>546.8</u>	<u>13.1</u>

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Commodity Composition of Soviet Imports from European Satellites, 1955, 1958-63

(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	1955		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Imports ^{a/}	<u>1,662.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,205.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,519.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>2,819.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,044.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3,590.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>4,146.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Machinery and equipment	<u>733.6</u>	<u>44.1</u>	<u>861.6</u>	<u>39.1</u>	<u>1,039.9</u>	<u>41.3</u>	<u>1,208.6</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>1,245.2</u>	<u>40.9</u>	<u>1,623.9</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>1,858.5</u>	<u>44.8</u>
Transportation equipment	<u>274.6</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>339.7</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>432.0</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>532.2</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>451.0</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>579.5</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>666.7</u>	<u>16.1</u>
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	<u>233.9</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>190.1</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>209.0</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>215.7</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>192.0</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>182.6</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>182.0</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Coal and coke	<u>121.4</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>74.1</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>90.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>91.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>91.9</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>93.6</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Petroleum and petroleum products	<u>112.6</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>116.0</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>126.1</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>124.8</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>100.8</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>90.7</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>88.5</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Ores and concentrates	<u>152.9</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>160.8</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>122.0</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>102.4</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>91.9</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>86.9</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>95.9</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Base metals and manufactures	<u>37.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>56.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>94.8</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>127.9</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>144.8</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>153.0</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Ferrous metals	<u>11.0</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>44.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>80.3</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>110.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>133.1</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>139.1</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Rolled ferrous metals	<u>4.8</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>21.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>43.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Nonferrous metals	<u>26.3</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Copper	<u>0.3</u>	<u>Negl.</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>Negl.</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>Negl.</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>Negl.</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>--</u>
Chemicals	<u>37.9</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>49.6</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>63.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>72.8</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>95.4</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>133.0</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>170.3</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Rubber and rubber products	<u>14.5</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>23.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Wood and wood products	<u>36.8</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>35.9</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>39.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>48.8</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>44.5</u>	<u>1.1</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

b. Not available

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Commodity Composition of Soviet Imports from European Satellites, 1955, 1958-63
(Continued)

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	<u>6.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Consumer goods	<u>190.8</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>445.0</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>545.9</u>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>667.3</u>	<u>23.7</u>	<u>799.7</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>902.1</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>1,084.8</u>	<u>26.2</u>
Food	<u>115.9</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>122.5</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>125.8</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>171.2</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>250.2</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>221.8</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>248.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Other consumer goods	<u>74.9</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>322.5</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>420.0</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>496.0</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>549.4</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>680.3</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>836.4</u>	<u>20.2</u>
Other merchandise	<u>88.1</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>110.9</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>136.4</u>	<u>5.4</u>	<u>126.6</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>132.4</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>133.4</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>161.6</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Unspecified	<u>130.6</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>287.5</u>	<u>13.0</u>	<u>280.5</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>255.8</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>276.1</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>300.7</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>368.2</u>	<u>8.9</u>

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Commodity Composition of Soviet Exports to Communist China, 1955, 1958-63

(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	1955		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Exports a/	<u>748.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>634.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>954.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>817.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>367.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>233.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>187.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Machinery and equipment	<u>229.6</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>318.0</u>	<u>50.2</u>	<u>597.5</u>	<u>62.6</u>	<u>503.9</u>	<u>61.7</u>	<u>108.1</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>42.2</u>	<u>22.5</u>
Complete plants	141.5	18.9	166.2	26.2	399.8	41.9	373.8	45.7	78.9	21.5	8.8	3.8	14.6	7.8
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	<u>79.0</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>92.4</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>117.7</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>113.1</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>120.7</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>80.5</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>60.7</u>	<u>32.4</u>
Petroleum and petroleum products	79.0	10.6	92.4	14.6	117.7	12.3	113.1	13.8	120.7	32.9	80.5	34.5	60.7	32.4
Ores and concentrates	<u>0.2</u>	<u>Negl.</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>b/</u>	<u>--</u>
Base metals and manufactures	<u>88.5</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>76.6</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>54.5</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>69.8</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>33.8</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>17.3</u>
Ferrous metals	75.7	10.1	60.8	9.6	48.0	5.0	59.3	7.3	34.7	9.4	28.2	12.1	27.4	14.6
Rolled ferrous metals	53.7	7.2	36.8	5.8	29.4	3.1	39.2	4.8	19.3	5.3	17.9	7.7	17.9	9.6
Nonferrous metals	12.7	1.7	15.8	2.5	6.4	0.7	10.5	1.3	6.5	1.8	5.6	2.4	4.9	2.6
Aluminum	2.6	0.3	10.0	1.6	1.4	0.1	2.6	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.5
Chemicals	<u>4.8</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Wood and wood products	<u>12.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>4.8</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

b. Not available

Approved For Release 2002/05/07 : CIA-RDP79T01049A003000150002-0
Commodity Composition of Soviet Exports to Communist China, 1955, 1958-63
(Continued)

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Consumer goods	<u>6.3</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>67.2</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>7.5</u>
Food	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>Negl.</u>	<u>Negl.</u>	<u>63.8</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Other consumer goods	<u>5.3</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>7.2</u>
Other merchandise	<u>6.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Unspecified	<u>322.0</u>	<u>43.0</u>	<u>116.4</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>161.4</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>107.0</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>45.1</u>	<u>19.3</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>12.1</u>

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Commodity Composition of Soviet Imports from Communist China, 1955, 1958-63

(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	1955		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Imports ^{a/}	<u>643.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>881.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,100.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>848.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>551.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>516.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>413.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Machinery and equipment	<u>10.3</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>12.4</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>1.7</u>
Transportation equipment	10.3	1.6	4.3	0.5	12.1	1.1	<u>6/</u>	--	<u>6/</u>	--	<u>6/</u>	--	<u>6/</u>	--
Fuels, lubricants and related materials	<u>5.0</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Coal and coke	5.0	0.8	2.8	0.3	2.6	0.2	2.6	0.3	<u>2.4</u>	0.4	2.7	0.5	2.8	0.7
Petroleum and petroleum products	--	--	0.2	Negl.	0.1	Negl.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ores and concentrates	<u>62.2</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>74.0</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>73.3</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>61.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>48.3</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>35.3</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>6.3</u>
Base metals and manufactures	<u>82.5</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>68.1</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>61.7</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>5.7</u>
Ferrous metals	<u>26.3</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Rolled ferrous metals	<u>6/</u>	--	8.3	0.9	0.3	Negl.	<u>6/</u>	--	<u>6/</u>	--	<u>6/</u>	--	<u>6/</u>	--
Nonferrous metals	<u>56.2</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>48.9</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>54.9</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>48.9</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Tin	<u>47.9</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Chemicals	<u>7.7</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Wood and wood products	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.1</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

b. Not available

Approved For Release 2002/05/07 : CIA-RDP79T01049A003000150002-0
 Commodity Composition of Soviet Imports from Communist China, 1955, 1958-63
 (Continued)

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Rubber and rubber products	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	<u>59.5</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>91.6</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>65.3</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Cotton fiber	<u>6</u>	--	<u>6</u>	--	52.3	4.8	33.9	4.0	8.0	1.5	5.9	1.1	<u>6</u>	--
Wool fiber	23.6	3.7	21.2	2.4	21.9	2.0	19.4	2.3	10.4	1.9	7.9	1.5	8.1	2.0
Consumer goods	<u>246.7</u>	<u>38.3</u>	<u>483.0</u>	<u>54.8</u>	<u>644.4</u>	<u>58.6</u>	<u>518.4</u>	<u>61.1</u>	<u>360.6</u>	<u>65.4</u>	<u>382.3</u>	<u>74.0</u>	<u>309.6</u>	<u>75.0</u>
Food	183.5	28.5	230.1	26.1	219.1	19.9	127.9	15.1	17.4	3.2	38.1	7.4	21.9	5.3
Other consumer goods	63.2	9.8	253.0	28.7	425.3	38.7	390.5	46.0	343.2	62.2	344.2	66.7	287.7	69.7
Other merchandise	<u>168.4</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>160.7</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>171.6</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>96.6</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>31.0</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Unspecified	<u>0.1</u>	<u>Neel.</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>14.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>31.4</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>1.3</u>

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Commodity Composition of Soviet Exports to the Industrial West, 1955, 1958-63

(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	1955		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Exports ^{a/}	<u>543.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>669.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>855.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>972.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,060.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,106.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,208.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Fuels, lubricants, and related materials	<u>72.3</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>143.7</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>207.7</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>245.8</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>279.1</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>320.9</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>382.4</u>	<u>31.6</u>
Coal and coke	27.2	5.0	53.3	8.0	55.0	6.4	57.1	5.9	65.1	6.1	77.7	7.0	98.3	8.1
Petroleum and petroleum products	45.1	8.3	90.4	13.5	152.7	17.8	188.7	19.4	214.0	20.2	243.3	22.0	284.1	23.5
Ores and concentrates	<u>12.8</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>31.4</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Manganese ore	7.7	1.4	16.2	2.4	14.6	1.7	14.9	1.5	13.3	1.3	9.1	0.8	7.7	0.6
Base metals and manufactures	<u>52.2</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>95.4</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>111.3</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>120.1</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>115.4</u>	<u>9.6</u>
Ferrous metals	42.2	7.8	33.1	4.9	46.9	5.5	70.9	7.3	80.9	7.6	84.8	7.7	83.5	6.9
Pig iron	24.9	4.6	12.4	1.9	23.7	2.8	34.7	3.6	40.6	3.8	46.0	4.2	41.5	3.4
Rollled ferrous metals	7.9	1.5	10.3	1.5	11.8	1.4	18.9	1.9	24.0	2.3	25.9	2.3	27.9	2.3
Nonferrous metals	10.0	1.8	62.3	9.3	48.5	5.7	40.3	4.1	39.0	3.7	35.3	3.2	31.9	2.6
Tin	<u>2/</u>	<u>---</u>	32.2	4.8	23.7	2.8	13.1	1.3	1.8	0.2	<u>6/</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>---</u>
Aluminum	2.8	0.5	20.8	3.1	15.2	1.8	7.3	0.8	7.2	0.7	15.6	1.4	14.8	1.2
Wood and wood products	<u>114.1</u>	<u>21.0</u>	<u>122.9</u>	<u>18.4</u>	<u>129.5</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>157.5</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>177.3</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>201.3</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>209.0</u>	<u>17.3</u>
Lumber	72.8	13.4	75.1	11.2	83.8	9.8	99.3	10.2	106.7	10.1	109.7	9.9	123.2	10.2

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals shown.

b. Not available

Commodity Composition of Soviet Exports to the Industrial West, 1955, 1958-63
(Continued)

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	<u>65.5</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>60.5</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>70.4</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>52.1</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>52.6</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>48.1</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Cotton fiber	<u>47.5</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>29.7</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Consumer goods	<u>108.5</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>122.6</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>170.6</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>168.2</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>206.6</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>188.4</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>215.8</u>	<u>17.2</u>
Food	<u>71.2</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>85.0</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>126.4</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>117.4</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>158.2</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>134.1</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>137.4</u>	<u>11.4</u>
Grain	<u>47.5</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>63.1</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>99.1</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>85.3</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>128.2</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>94.0</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>70.4</u>	<u>5.8</u>
Other consumer goods	<u>37.3</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>44.3</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>50.8</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>48.4</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>54.3</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>78.4</u>	<u>6.3</u>
Furs and pelts	<u>35.6</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>39.9</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>44.3</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>46.2</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>66.8</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Other merchandise	<u>68.5</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>94.2</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>120.9</u>	<u>14.1</u>	<u>147.5</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>130.0</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>123.3</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>108.3</u>	<u>9.0</u>
Unspecified	<u>49.8</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>63.7</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>74.8</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>103.7</u>	<u>8.6</u>

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Commodity Composition of Soviet Imports from the Industrial West, 1955, 1958-63
(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	1955		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Imports ^{a/}	<u>430.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>622.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>756.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,069.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,087.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,271.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,388.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Machinery and equipment	<u>181.4</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>194.1</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>293.9</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>455.9</u>	<u>42.6</u>	<u>469.8</u>	<u>43.2</u>	<u>601.8</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>588.6</u>	<u>42.4</u>
Chemical equipment	Negl.	Negl.	19.5	3.1	77.8	10.3	135.4	12.7	131.9	12.1	88.4	7.0	124.1	8.9
Transportation equipment	98.5	22.9	76.3	12.3	91.6	12.1	121.1	11.3	68.1	6.3	150.1	11.8	163.0	11.7
Base metals and manufactures	<u>53.8</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>161.9</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>219.1</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>303.2</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>241.9</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>295.4</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>187.3</u>	<u>13.5</u>
Ferrous metals	12.7	2.9	106.3	17.1	175.9	23.3	252.1	23.6	192.9	17.7	242.8	19.1	137.2	9.9
Rolled ferrous metals	8.1	1.9	97.6	15.7	96.2	12.7	135.7	12.7	96.5	8.9	109.9	8.6	75.7	5.5
Pipes	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	68.9	9.1	101.9	9.5	80.7	7.4	119.6	9.4	48.9	3.5
Nonferrous metals	41.1	9.5	55.6	8.9	43.3	5.7	51.1	4.8	49.0	4.5	52.5	4.1	50.1	3.6
Copper	40.2	9.3	54.1	8.7	35.9	4.7	38.2	3.6	32.0	2.9	44.9	3.5	38.1	2.7
Wood and wood products	<u>48.9</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>63.4</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>49.2</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>52.2</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>70.1</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>66.7</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	<u>29.6</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>50.8</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>43.3</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>79.5</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>77.8</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>88.5</u>	<u>6.4</u>
Wool fiber	18.4	4.3	17.1	2.7	10.1	1.3	48.1	4.5	37.1	3.4	29.5	2.3	41.9	3.0
Synthetic fiber	7.3	1.7	18.9	3.0	20.1	2.7	12.9	1.2	28.7	2.6	30.7	2.4	32.0	2.3
Consumer goods	<u>45.5</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>70.4</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>54.6</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>44.1</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>73.5</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>60.9</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>232.1</u>	<u>16.7</u>
Other merchandise	<u>31.2</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>72.4</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>87.7</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>118.0</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>126.5</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>151.2</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>176.7</u>	<u>12.7</u>
Unspecified	<u>40.2</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>48.8</u>	<u>3.5</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

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Commodity Composition of Soviet Exports to Less Developed Countries, 1955, 1958-63
(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	1955		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
Total Exports ^{a/}	<u>112.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>389.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>343.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>345.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>507.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>568.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>760.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Machinery and equipment	<u>5.4</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>160.5</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>113.0</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>125.7</u>	<u>36.4</u>	<u>236.1</u>	<u>46.5</u>	<u>286.0</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>360.7</u>	<u>47.4</u>
Complete plants	1.1	1.0	112.3	28.8	69.3	20.2	68.6	19.8	138.8	27.4	182.5	32.1	220.3	29.0
Petroleum and petroleum products	<u>32.0</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>78.2</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>80.2</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>61.3</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>67.4</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>62.8</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>81.4</u>	<u>10.7</u>
Rolled ferrous metals	<u>16.4</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>34.4</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>23.5</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>32.2</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Wood and wood products	<u>15.4</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>30.5</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>30.5</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>38.1</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>34.4</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Food	<u>11.9</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>39.3</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>47.6</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>69.1</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>97.5</u>	<u>12.8</u>
Other merchandise	<u>27.9</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>36.7</u>	<u>9.4</u>	<u>40.3</u>	<u>11.7</u>	<u>50.2</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>62.6</u>	<u>8.2</u>
Unspecified	<u>3.4</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>98.0</u>	<u>12.9</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

Commodity Composition of Soviet Imports from Less Developed Countries, 1955, 1958-63
(Million U.S. Dollars and Percent of Total)

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>		<u>1962</u>		<u>1963</u>	
	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total Imports ^{a/}	<u>210.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>482.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>522.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>574.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>584.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>615.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>674.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Cotton fibers	<u>18.9</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>135.2</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>111.6</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>139.4</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>122.0</u>	<u>20.9</u>	<u>112.4</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>167.7</u>	<u>24.9</u>
Natural rubber	<u>25.5</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>131.4</u>	<u>27.3</u>	<u>144.0</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>151.8</u>	<u>26.4</u>	<u>224.8</u>	<u>38.5</u>	<u>205.9</u>	<u>33.5</u>	<u>163.3</u>	<u>24.2</u>
Food	<u>103.0</u>	<u>49.0</u>	<u>92.0</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>107.1</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>123.3</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>99.1</u>	<u>17.0</u>	<u>142.0</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>158.4</u>	<u>23.5</u>
Nonferrous metals	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>4</u>	--	<u>37.3</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>22.9</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Other merchandise	<u>47.3</u>	<u>22.5</u>	<u>121.8</u>	<u>25.3</u>	<u>121.0</u>	<u>23.2</u>	<u>126.5</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>115.5</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>131.1</u>	<u>21.3</u>	<u>163.0</u>	<u>24.2</u>
Unspecified	<u>15.5</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

b. Not available

Trends in Foreign Trade Between the U.S.S.R. and Selected Free World Countries,
1955, 1958-63 ^{a/}

(Million U.S. Dollars)

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Free World, Total	<u>1,345.8</u>	<u>2,268.8</u>	<u>2,600.4</u>	<u>3,004.5</u>	<u>3,358.0</u>	<u>4,015.2</u>	<u>4,245.2</u>
Industrial West	<u>974.5</u>	<u>1,291.9</u>	<u>1,612.0</u>	<u>2,042.0</u>	<u>2,147.5</u>	<u>2,377.6</u>	<u>2,596.9</u>
Of which							
Finland	234.0	254.3	286.7	293.4	278.9	395.4	427.2
United Kingdom	240.2	218.4	256.6	300.6	355.0	330.4	344.9
West Germany	53.0	137.8	209.3	318.0	298.1	344.1	284.2
France	95.8	167.7	188.2	203.7	199.9	239.9	174.4
Italy	33.8	73.8	130.8	193.0	226.2	229.9	272.8
Sweden	45.6	58.3	86.0	99.5	103.2	129.6	133.8
Belgium	39.3	39.2	37.0	51.4	67.6	79.2	77.8
Netherlands	66.3	74.6	79.8	69.9	75.8	90.0	79.4
United States	24.3	30.8	43.4	84.6	75.0	44.4	52.7
Less Developed Countries	<u>322.7</u>	<u>871.5</u>	<u>865.6</u>	<u>920.7</u>	<u>1,091.5</u>	<u>1,183.7</u>	<u>1,435.2</u>
Of which							
UAR (Egypt)	26.4	194.8	180.7	191.1	204.9	176.3	258.8
India	11.7	180.9	128.6	115.6	162.3	196.4	316.7
Malaysia	21.8	118.0	127.6	113.7	171.5	163.2	136.9
Afghanistan	24.5	35.7	43.9	48.8	59.2	64.7	64.5
Argentina	52.1	33.3	44.7	35.7	30.4	17.8	19.3
Iran	41.6	53.9	36.8	37.0	36.5	32.6	41.6
Indonesia	3.8	38.8	26.7	47.6	65.2	97.2	79.7
Other Countries	<u>48.6</u>	<u>105.4</u>	<u>122.8</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>119.0</u>	<u>453.9</u>	<u>213.0</u>

a. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

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Table X-A-1. Soviet Imports from the Underdeveloped Countries
1955 and 1959-63 a/

Millions of current U.S. dollars						
Area and Country	1955	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total	<u>210.4</u>	<u>522.2</u>	<u>574.9</u>	<u>584.1</u>	<u>615.2</u>	<u>674.8</u>
<u>Africa</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>76.0</u>	<u>79.6</u>	<u>51.3</u>	<u>59.7</u>	<u>77.8</u>
Algeria	0	b/	b/	b/	0.1	0.7
Cameroon	0	8.5	0.3	c/	c/	c/
Ethiopia	0	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.0
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	0	28.5	26.4	13.2	13.6	16.0
Ghana	11.5	8.2	21.6	6.8	16.7	21.6
Guinea	0	0.8	2.2	4.2	2.6	2.3
Ivory Coast	2.5	7.6	5.4	c/	c/	c/
Mali	0	c/	0	3.8	4.4	3.0
Morocco	2.3	1.4	4.0	5.2	6.0	10.2
Nigeria	0	7.4	7.0	0.1	0.8	0.6
Senegal	c/	c/	c/	c/	0	0.4
Somalia	c/	c/	c/	0	0.3	0.2
Sudan	0	5.0	5.8	10.4	10.6	17.2
Tanganyika	c/	c/	c/	c/	0.9	0.8
Togo	0	2/	0	0	0.2	3/
Tunisia	0	1.0	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.8
Uganda	0	6.9	4.9	4.1	c/	c/
<u>Asia</u>	<u>57.6</u>	<u>229.2</u>	<u>252.6</u>	<u>322.2</u>	<u>334.5</u>	<u>314.6</u>
Afghanistan	10.9	15.6	16.8	19.7	25.3	19.6
Burma	16.8	2.0	5.0	2.5	12.3	13.8
Cambodia	0	3/	3.0	6.3	6.1	2.1
Ceylon	0	4.7	8.6	9.0	6.1	7.4
India	4.4	60.6	63.4	66.9	71.7	94.8
Indonesia	3.7	11.0	31.4	33.9	38.7	29.8
Malaya	21.8	126.7	111.5	169.5	161.0	133.8
Nepal	c/	c/	c/	0.3	0	0
Pakistan	b/	3.7	4.4	4.3	3.9	9.7
Thailand	b/	2.9	3.5	9.8	9.4	3.6
<u>Europe</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>24.8</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>12.1</u>
Iceland	10.0	12.4	10.5	5.3	11.8	10.8
Portugal	3.4	1.8	2.5	c/	c/	c/
Spain	0	5.0	11.8	2.1	1.0	1.3
<u>Latin America</u>	<u>78.0</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>50.7</u>	<u>74.1</u>	<u>75.4</u>
Argentina	28.1	27.9	21.7	19.9	9.8	18.4
Brazil	1.9	4.8	9.4	24.0	35.8	43.4
Cuba	35.8	7.4	a/	a/	a/	a/
Mexico	2.2	1.3	3.3	0.3	7.4	8.2
Peru	0	c/	0	2.4	5.8	0.2
Uruguay	10.0	15.1	1.3	4.1	15.3	5.2
<u>Middle East</u>	<u>44.7</u>	<u>141.5</u>	<u>182.0</u>	<u>152.5</u>	<u>134.2</u>	<u>195.2</u>
Cyprus	0	c/	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.3
Greece	2.3	12.3	19.0	16.9	21.7	22.4
Iran	19.1	18.8	19.0	18.3	16.4	17.8
Iraq	0.3	2.3	3.4	4.6	3.8	5.2
Israel	1.3	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/
Lebanon	0.3	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	1.2
Libya	0	0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8
Syria	0	6.1	7.8	4.4	6.8	14.2
Turkey	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.4	7.1
United Arab Republic	15.3	92.7	121.3	96.2	72.9	123.6
Yemen	0	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6

Table X-A-14. Soviet Imports from the Underdeveloped Countries
1955 and 1959-63 a/
(Continued)

- a. Imports are valued f.o.b. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Excludes Yugoslavia for all years and Cuba for 1960-63. Imports from Cuba and Yugoslavia were as follows (in millions of current U.S. dollars): From Cuba: 1960, 103.8; 1961, 311.9; 1962, 224.0; 1963, 164.4. From Yugoslavia: 1955, 17.4; 1959, 53.1; 1960, 53.1; 1961, 54.6; 1962, 45.1; 1963, 36.9.
- b. Less than 50,000 rubles.
- c. Not reported.

SOURCE: Official Soviet foreign trade publications.

Table X-A-15. Soviet Exports to the Underdeveloped Countries, 1955 and 1959-63 a/

Area and Country	Millions of current U.S. dollars					
	1955	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total	<u>112.4</u>	<u>343.4</u>	<u>345.8</u>	<u>507.4</u>	<u>568.5</u>	<u>760.4</u>
Africa	<u>2.5</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>68.6</u>	<u>59.5</u>	<u>84.3</u>
Algeria	0.9	1.4	2.3	1.4	0.8	5.1
Cameroon	0	b/	c/	c/	c/	c/
Ethiopia	b/	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	b/	c/	0	0	0	0
Ghana	b/	b/	5.6	15.4	9.9	16.7
Guinea	b/	0.9	5.8	27.2	20.0	14.1
Mali	0	c/	0	8.5	8.6	12.2
Morocco	14.4	1.7	5.8	3.4	5.7	9.8
Nigeria	b/	c/	c/	b/	0.1	0.6
Somalia	c/	c/	c/	b/	0.9	6.8
Senegal	c/	c/	c/	c/	0	b/
Sudan	0.2	3.9	5.4	9.3	10.4	13.6
Togo	0	c/	b/	0.1	0.4	0.2
Tunisia	0	0.7	3.3	2.4	1.9	4.1
Asia	<u>21.5</u>	<u>118.3</u>	<u>106.1</u>	<u>180.4</u>	<u>250.2</u>	<u>357.7</u>
Afghanistan	13.6	28.3	32.0	39.4	39.4	44.9
Burma	0.2	1.5	1.8	3.9	5.9	6.7
Cambodia	0	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.2	3.2
Ceylon	0	0.6	1.0	1.8	10.1	19.2
India	7.3	68.0	47.1	95.4	124.8	221.9
Indonesia	0.1	15.8	16.2	31.3	58.6	19.9
Malaya	0	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.1
Nepal	c/	c/	c/	0.3	0.8	4.1
Pakistan	0.3	1.0	2.4	3.0	5.1	6.2
Thailand	b/	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.5
Europe	<u>10.3</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>24.7</u>
Iceland	10.3	12.0	10.6	9.3	8.6	9.8
Portugal	0	1.3	2.2	c/	c/	c/
Spain	0	2.9	3.3	1.9	0.5	15.9
Latin America	<u>24.3</u>	<u>27.5</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>29.6</u>	<u>38.4</u>	<u>30.6</u>
Argentina	24.0	16.8	14.0	10.5	8.0	0.9
Brazil	b/	1.0	15.8	18.4	30.1	29.4
Cuba	0	b/	a/	a/	a/	a/
Mexico	b/	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Peru	b/	c/	0	0	b/	b/
Uruguay	0.3	9.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	5.2
Middle East	<u>53.4</u>	<u>172.2</u>	<u>162.7</u>	<u>217.6</u>	<u>211.2</u>	<u>263.2</u>
Cyprus	0	c/	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.8
Greece	4.3	15.0	25.8	21.1	20.7	26.7
Iran	22.4	18.0	18.0	18.1	16.1	23.8
Iraq	b/	23.3	20.2	37.3	52.0	43.4
Israel	6.7	c/	c/	c/	c/	c/
Lebanon	1.3	3.3	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.6
Lithya	0	0	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.6
Syria	0.3	15.1	11.0	17.0	5.2	13.1
Turkey	7.4	5.6	8.2	5.8	4.3	8.7
United Arab Republic	11.0	88.0	70.0	108.7	103.3	135.2
Yemen	0	2.9	3.6	2.1	2.3	3.3

Table X-A-15. Soviet Exports to the Underdeveloped Countries
1955 and 1959-63 ^{a/}
(Continued)

a. Exports are valued f.o.b. Because of rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Excludes Yugoslavia for all years and Cuba for 1960-63. Exports to Cuba and Yugoslavia were as follows (in millions of current U.S. dollars): To Cuba: 1960, 70.3; 1961, 287.0; 1962, 366.8; 1963, 399.8. To Yugoslavia: 1955, 16.4; 1959, 46.2; 1960, 55.1; 1961, 35.9; 1962, 72.3; 1963, 96.3.
b. Less than 50,000 rubles.
c. Not reported.

SOURCE: Official Soviet foreign trade publications.

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FROM:		
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Tables VII-1 and VII-2.

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Production of Selected Metals in the USSR, 1955, 1959-63, and 1965 Plan,
and in the United States, 1963

in thousands of metric tons

Commodity	U S S R ^{a/}							United States
	1955	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1965 Plan	1963
Crude Steel	45,271	59,971	65,293	70,755	76,306	80,226	89,300	99,120
Aluminum (Primary & Secondary)	430	600	700	800	900	1,000	1,450	2,557
Copper (Refined)	377	450	490	530	590	644	772	1,723
Lead (Primary)	258	294	314	326	346	356	433	378
Tin (Primary & Secondary)	10	13	13	14	15	16	18	5 ^{b/}
Zinc (Refined Primary)	222	344	364	377	403	419	504	865 ^{a/}

a. Data for crude steel are official Soviet data; all other data are estimates.

b. Estimated data.

c. Including refined primary zinc and secondary zinc refined at primary refineries.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Chief, St/PR
THRU : Chief, D/MS
FROM : Chief, MS/TR

DATE: 10 December 1964

SUBJECT: MS/TR Contribution to OPR Project No. 00.4505, Contribution to JEC Study Annual Economic Indicators for the USSR

1. We are forwarding with this memorandum the requested revisions of Tables VII-1 and VII-2, which were published on page 87 of the February 1964 edition of the Annual Economic Indicators.
2. Note that the value index has increased more rapidly than the volume index, principally because of the influence of high-cost motor transport.
3. Note further that the revised 1965 plan figures as compared to the original 1965 plan show a decreased volume for motor, air, pipeline, and inland water transport which is more than compensated for in the total by the increased volume of maritime transport. The greater influence of relatively low-cost maritime transport on the total value, however, along with the decrease in planned motor and air transport volume cause the revised value index for 1965 to be somewhat less than that indicated by the original 1965 plan.

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TABLE VII. - Growth of freight traffic in the U.S.S.R., by type of carrier, 1955, 1959 - 1966, in billion ton-kilometers

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	All carriers	Railroads	Motor Transport	Pipelines	Inland Water	Maritime	Air
1955	1,165.0	970.9	42.5	14.1	67.7	65.9	0.252
1959	1,768.4	1,429.5	87.6	41.0	93.6	115.7	.439
1960	1,835.7	1,504.3	98.5	51.3	92.6	131.5	.563
1961	1,998.2	1,596.6	105.7	60.0	100.0	159.1	.802
1962	2,116.9	1,646.3	111.9	74.0	109.9	173.4	.89
1963	2,300.0	1,742.4	119.0	90.0	114.4	225.4	.91
1965 (Original Plan) 2/	2,533.0	1,825.0	146.0	125.0	140.0	235.0	2.0 3/
1965 (Revised Plan)	2,637.0	1,840.0 4/	139.0 5/	157.0 6/	130.0 7/	370.0 8/	1.0 3/
Index (1955 = 100)							
1955	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1959	152	147	206	293	138	168	174
1960	162	155	232	346	147	191	223
1961	172	161	242	406	157	251	318
1962	182	170	263	50	162	252	355
1963	197	180	280	61	163	341	369
1965 (Original Plan)	217	183	344	1,259	207	341	793
1965 (Revised Plan)	226	190	327	1,068	192	551	307

- 1/ All data except figures for 1965 Revised Plan are from official Soviet statistics. (U.S.S.R., Central Statistical Administration, "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1963 godu, statisticheskiy yezhogodnik," Moscow 1963, p. 379; "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1961 godu," Moscow 1962, p. 519; "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1960 godu," Moscow 1961, p. 471; and "SSSR v 1959 godu," Moscow 1960, p. 119).
- 2/ Original 1965 Plan figures are from "Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1965 godu," Moscow 1961, p. 521. The railroad plan was given as a range 1800-1900.
- 3/ Estimated. An absolute plan for air was announced, but various Soviet press sources during 1959-1962 indicated an originally anticipated magnitude of 2.0 billion, while performance to date indicates a revised magnitude of 1.0 billion.
- 4/ "Gudok," 20 Jan 1964, p. 2.
- 5/ Increase over 1963 was 17 percent. ("Planovoye khozyaystvo," No. 2, Feb 1964, p. 10).
- 6/ Increase over 1963 was 73 percent. ("Gudok," 20 Jan 1964, p. 3).
- 7/ Total revision for inland water based on revision of RPSR plans ("Vodnyy transport," 23 Feb 1964, p. 3).
- 8/ Given as 3.48 times the 1955 level (106.3). ("Morskoy flot," No. 1, Jan 1964, p. 40).

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Table VII-2. Value and volume indexes of the growth of total freight traffic in the U.S.S.R., 1955-1963 and 1965 Plan

	Value 1/		Volume	
	Million rubles	Index (1955 = 100)	Billion ton-kilometers	Index (1955 = 100)
1955	8,628	100	1,165.0	100
1959	14,972	174	1,768.4	152
1960	16,379	190	1,885.7	162
1961	17,462	202	1,998.2	172
1962	18,468	214	2,116.9	182
1963	19,761	229	2,300.0	197
1965 (Original Plan)	23,005	267	2,533.0	217
1965 (Revised Plan)	21,574	250	2,637.0	226

1/ Expressed in terms of new rubles at 1955 prices. Sum of the value of production for each carrier. This was obtained by multiplying ton-kilometers by estimated average revenue for 1955 (new kopeks per ton-kilometer) as follows:

- Railroads 0.448 (1).
- Motor transport 8.78. Calculated from the rate per ton for class 2 freight (presumed typical) at the average haul distance in 1955, according to rates established July 1, 1955 (2).
- Pipelines 0.20. Estimated same as cost per ton-kilometer, which was calculated from ton-kilometers and total costs (3).
- Inland water 0.387. Cost plus profit (4).
- Maritime 0.297. Estimated same as cost per ton (5).
- Air 20.

SOURCE REFERENCES

- (1) Minsker, S.S., compiler. "Razvitiye zhelezhederezhnogo transports v semiletil, shornik statey, "Moscow 1960, p.320.
- (2) USSR, Ministry of Automobile Transport and Highways. "Spravochnik yedinykh tarifov no perevozkuz gruzov avtomobil'nykh transportom," Moscow 1955, p.5.
- (3) Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Institut Kompleksnykh Transportnykh Problem. "Transportnyye izderzhki v narodnom khozyaystve, SSSR," Moscow 1955, p.34.
- (4) USSR, Central Statistical Administration, "Transport i svyaz' SSSR, statisticheskiy sbornik, "Moscow 1957, p.24. "Rechnoy transport," no. 2, 1957, p.7.
- (5) USSR, Central Statistical Administration. "Transport i svyaz' SSSR, statisticheskiy sbornik, Moscow, 1957, p.24.

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TO: <i>St/p/c</i>	
ROOM NO.	BUILDING <i>00.4505</i>
REMARKS: <i>Transmitted to</i> <div data-bbox="462 1438 1107 1543" style="border: 1px solid black; height: 50px; width: 100%;"></div> <i>6 Jan 65.</i> <i>Table III-3</i>	
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	Unit	1955	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Original 1965 Plan	Revised 1965 Plan	United States 1963 (prelim)
Fabrics, Total	Million sq. meters	5,230	6,178	6,467	6,504	6,655	6,859	8,322	7,414	12,391
Cotton	" " "	4,227	4,615	4,838	4,875	4,914	5,069	5,852	5,396	8,591
Wool	" " "	316	415	438	454	469	471	640	$\frac{n}{a}$	406
Rayon, Synthetic and Silk	" " "	415	663	675	682	787	800	1,233	$\frac{n}{a}$	3,404
Linen	" " "	272	485	516	493	485	509	597	$\frac{n}{a}$	negl.
Leather Footwear	Million pairs	271	390	419	443	456	463	515	470	591 2/
Sewn Garments	Million rubles (in wholesale prices)	$\frac{n}{a}$	8,108	8,739	9,328	9,688	9,494	11,870	$\frac{n}{a}$	$\frac{n}{a}$
Knit Outerwear	Million pieces	85	104	112	118	125	133	160	165	$\frac{n}{a}$
Knit Underwear	Million pieces	346	439	472	488	519	554	780	750	$\frac{n}{a}$
Hosiery	Million pairs	782	926	964	1,000	1,033	1,122	1,250	1,400	2,136
Sewing Machines	Thousand	1,611	2,941	3,096	3,292	3,341	2,602	4,550	$\frac{n}{a}$	$\frac{n}{a}$
Refrigerators	Thousand	151	426	530	686	838	911	1,450	1,777	4,125 3/
Washing Machines	Thousand	87	648	896	1,286	1,797	2,282	2,570	3,300	4,058 3/
Radios	Thousand	3,549	4,035	4,165	4,228	4,251	4,802	7,000	6,000	18,281 19,732 4/
Television Sets	Thousand	495	1,278	1,726	1,949	2,169	2,474	3,500	3,300	7,130

1. Principal Sources:

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964. Official Soviet sources (U.S.S.R., Central Statistical Administration) Promyshlennyye SSSR, Moscow 1964.

2. Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. Includes slippers; excludes rubber footwear and sneakers.

3. Figures are for retail sales.

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4. Includes ~~7,000,000~~ ^{million} auto radios and 1.5 million radio-phonograph combinations.

Attachment A

Section III. Industry

Section IV. Investment

Section V. Comparisons of Consumption

Section IX. Soviet Budget

Section III: Industry

Text

Tables:

Table III-1. USSR: Production of Selected Industrial Commodities
1959, 1963, and 1965 Plan

Table III-6. USSR: Indexes of Civilian Industrial Production
1955 and 1959-63

Table III-7. USSR: Annual Rates of Growth in Industrial Production
1959-63

Section III: Industry

A. Trends in Output of Industrial Production, 1956-63

1. The 6.6 percent increase in civilian industrial production in 1963 was the lowest of the post-war period. Moreover, it marked the fourth consecutive year of annual rates of growth of less than 8 percent, a marked change from the average annual increase of about 10 percent for the 1950's. For the four year period, 1960-63, the average annual rate came to 7.0 percent compared to an average of 9.7 percent for the years 1956-59. In the absence of armaments production data the degree of slowdown in over-all industrial production is uncertain, but we do not believe that its inclusion would eliminate the slowdown effect.

2. The change in the rate of increase in production did not show a consistent slowdown, however, in all the major sectors or in branches within the major sectors. Thus, the average annual rate of increase between the two four year periods declined by nearly a half for nondurable consumer goods, about a third for industrial materials, and less than a tenth for civilian machinery.

USSR: Average Annual Rates of Growth of Civilian Industrial Output

	Percent			
	<u>1956-59</u>	<u>1960-63</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total industry	9.7	7.0	7.8	6.6
Industrial materials	9.6	6.1	6.6	6.3
Civilian machinery,				
including electronics	12.4	11.5	12.7	10.6
Nondurable consumer goods	7.4	3.9	4.6	2.0

3. Most of the decline in the rate of growth in industrial materials was caused by reduced rates of growth in the output of coal, forest products, construction materials and a continuing fall in the rate of increase of petroleum products and natural gas. The sharp break in the rate of growth of output of nondurable consumer goods after 1959 reflects the steady decline in the rates of increase in production of soft goods and the virtual stagnation in the output of processed foods in 1960 and in 1963.

B. Factors in the Industrial Slowdown

1. Factors that help to explain the slowdown in the rate of industrial growth after 1959 are: (1) a sharp decline in industrial investment and the continued difficulty in introducing and assimilating new technology, (see discussion in Section IV), (2) difficulties in agriculture which led to a lessened supply of raw materials for industry, (3) the pre-emption of high quality resources by defense activities which further weakened programs in investment of new plant and equipment, (4) reduction of the length of the standard work week in industry from 48 hours in 1955 to 41 in 1961 and (5) the decline in the rate of growth of factor productivity (ratio of output per unit of input of labor and capital combined).

Table III-1

USSR: Production of Selected Industrial Commodities
1959, 1963, and 1965 Plan

Commodity	Unit	1959	1963	1965		Average Annual Increase 1959-63	Percent Required Annual Increased 1964-65 b/
				Original Plan	Revised Plan a/		
Primary energy c/	Million metric tons of standard fuel	659.4	845.3	1,016	N.A.	6.5	N.A.
Electric power	Billion kilowatt hours	265.1	412.1	500-520	510	11.9	11.2
Crude oil	Million metric tons	129.6	206.1	230-240	242	12.7	8.4
Natural gas d/	Billion cubic meters	35.4	39.8	118.3	126	26.2	18.5
Pig iron	Million metric tons	43.0	58.7	65-70	65.7	8.2	5.8
Crude steel	Million metric tons	60.0	30.2	86-91	90	7.9	5.9
Cement	Million metric tons	38.8	61.0	75-81	70	12.9	7.1
Mineral fertilizers e/	Million metric tons	12.9	19.9	35	33.5	9.9	29.7
Artificial and synthetic fibers	Thousand metric tons	179.5	308.4	666	416	13.2	16.1
Textiles f/	Billion square meters	6.18	6.85	8.32	7.41	3.3	4.0
Leather footwear	Million pairs	389.9	462.7	515	477	5.4	1.5

a. Revisions of plan announced in December 1964.

b. Based on revised plan data for 1965.

c. Primary energy expressed in terms of standard fuel. Including coal, crude oil, natural gas, peat, shale, and firewood, but excludes hydroelectric power.

d. Excluding a small amount of gas manufactured from coal and shale.

e. In standard Soviet units.

f. Including cotton, wool, linen, and silk.

Table I-6

USSR: Indexes of Civilian Industrial Production
1955 and 1959-63

	1955 Value- Added Weights (Percent)	1955 = 100					
		1955	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Industrial materials	52.3	100	144.3	153.2	161.4	172.1	182.9
Electric power	3.3	100	155.7	171.8	192.6	216.6	242.6
Coal	9.3	100	130.4	133.4	133.4	136.0	139.9
Petroleum products and natural gas	2.4	100	184.8	210.5	236.4	268.3	298.1
Ferrous metals	6.0	100	133.1	144.2	156.4	167.9	176.6
Nonferrous metals	4.8	100	129.2	142.0	154.0	168.0	180.8
Forest products	14.2	100	124.4	118.8	114.2	114.7	117.2
Paper products	0.8	100	130.7	136.5	144.6	154.7	164.4
Construction materials	6.8	100	199.5	229.7	253.6	275.9	292.9
Chemicals	4.7	100	154.5	168.6	182.0	198.1	219.2
Civilian machinery, including electronics	22.2	100	159.5	176.0	198.3	223.4	247.1
Machinery, excluding electronics	19.5	100	150.7	163.0	181.0	200.2	216.1
Electronics	2.7	100	222.0	268.8	322.0	389.0	468.8
Nondurable consumer goods	25.5	100	133.2	138.9	145.8	152.5	155.5
Soft goods	16.2	100	131.3	139.0	143.5	149.3	152.5
Processed foods	9.3	100	136.4	138.8	149.9	158.0	160.6
Aggregate civilian industrial production	100.0	100	144.8	154.6	165.6	178.5	190.2

Note -- For methodology, see "Dimensions of Soviet Economic Power," pp. 119-136.

Table III-7

USSR: Annual Rates of Growth in Industrial Production
1959-63

	Percent				
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Industrial materials	9.7	6.2	5.4	6.6	6.3
Electric power	12.4	10.3	12.1	12.5	12.0
Coal	2.9	2.3	0.0	2.0	2.9
Petroleum products and natural gas	14.5	13.9	12.3	13.5	11.1
Ferrous metals	9.1	8.3	3.5	7.4	5.1
Nonferrous metals	9.3	9.9	3.4	9.1	7.6
Forest products	7.0	-4.5	-3.9	0.5	2.2
Paper products	4.5	4.5	5.9	7.0	6.2
Construction materials	17.8	15.1	10.4	8.8	6.2
Chemicals	11.7	9.1	8.0	8.8	10.6
Civilian machinery, including electronics	7.0	10.3	12.7	12.7	10.6
Machinery, excluding electronics	4.7	8.1	11.0	10.6	7.9
Electronics	19.8	21.1	19.8	20.8	20.5
Nondurable consumer goods	7.3	4.3	5.0	4.6	2.0
Soft goods	6.7	5.8	3.2	4.1	2.2
Processed foods	3.2	1.8	8.0	5.4	1.7
Aggregate civilian industrial production	8.5	6.8	7.1	7.8	6.6

Note -- For methodology, see "Dimensions of Soviet Economic Power," pp. 119-136.

Section IV: Investment

Text

Tables:

- Table IV-1. USSR: New Fixed Investment, by Function, 1955 and 1959-63
- Table IV-2. USSR: Index of Growth of New Fixed Investment, by Function
1955 and 1959-63
- Table IV-3. USSR: Annual Rates of Growth of New Fixed Investment,
by Function, 1959-63
- Table IV-4. USSR: New Fixed Productive Investment, by Sector
1955 and 1959-63
- Table IV-5. USSR: Index of Growth of New Fixed Productive Investment,
by Sector, 1955 and 1959-63
- Table IV-6. USSR: Annual Rates of Growth of New Fixed Productive
Investment, by Sector, 1959-63

Section IV: Investment

1. In comparison with the spate of investment data published by the USSR in 1961 and 1962, the offering in the last two years has been meager. Furthermore, it has been marked by the appearance of partial revisions of 1962 investment data, primarily for industry and agriculture. Thus it has been necessary in the accompanying tables to estimate for 1962 and 1963 many categories of investment that were well publicized in previous years.

2. As indicated by Tables IV-1 through IV-3, the year 1961 was the turning point in a number of trends in investment. In that year a sharp decline began in the rate of growth of construction and for the next two years over-all construction activity remained close to the same absolute level; construction grew at an average annual rate of only about 1 percent in 1961-63 as compared with nearly 14 percent during 1956-60. This retardation was largely the result of an average annual decline of nearly 4 percent in housing investment during 1961-63.

3. In the face of virtual stagnation of construction, a significant increase of investment in equipment buoyed up total investment in 1961-62. In 1963, however, the rate of growth of investment in equipment also decelerated and total investment in the Soviet economy showed an increase of less than 3 percent -- the smallest percentage increase of the postwar period.

4. There has been a stepup in the rate of increase of productive new investment in agriculture in recent years -- from an average annual rate of 4.6 percent in 1959-60 to about 11.3 percent in 1961-63. (See Table IV-6) The current agricultural program is heavily oriented toward construction, including construction of livestock shelters, grain and fertilizer storage facilities, and land reclamation projects.

5. Among various consumer-oriented fields of investment -- agriculture, housing, services, and manufactured consumer goods -- all but manufactured goods presently require a large proportion of construction resources relative to equipment. Consequently there is competition among them for construction resources. Thus the growing rate of investment in agriculture since 1961 has, to some extent, been at the expense of investment in housing.

6. Although precise data are lacking, investment in industry is characterized by a relatively high percentage for equipment -- about 35-40 percent. The share of equipment in industrial investment has probably been rising in recent years, the construction of completely new industrial plants having been dampened in favor of expansion and modernization of existing plants.

7. The low growth rates in industrial investment since 1961 partly reflect dislocations resulting from efforts to restructure industry in favor of such modern "growth" branches as the chemical, petrochemical, and electronics industries. They also reflect, however, the diversion of resources to other sectors, including equipment to military and space programs.

8. Significant trends in individual branches of industry since 1960 include a marked decline in the rate of growth of investment in ferrous metallurgy and machine building. For consumer goods, construction materials and construction industries the absolute level of investment in 1963 remained below the level attained in 1960. At the same time, the chemical and the energy industries experienced an increasing rate of growth in investment.

9. Although the rate of growth of investment in transportation and communications has slowed since 1960 it continues to rise at a faster rate than total productive investment. In railroad investment, heavy emphasis has been placed on the modernization of existing facilities rather than further expansion

Table IV-1

USSR: New Fixed Investment, by Function
1955 and 1959-63

Million Rubles a/

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962 b/</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total investment	19,931	33,986	36,705	38,271	40,150	41,300
Construction	12,831	22,291	24,240	24,542	24,852	24,950
Equipment	5,532	9,501	10,099	11,236	12,505	13,316
Other capital outlays	1,568	2,194	2,366	2,443	2,793	3,034
Productive investment	13,599	20,771	22,631	23,938	25,628 c/	27,150 c/
Of which:						
Construction	7,413	10,794	12,126	12,791 c/	13,538 c/	14,356 c/
Equipment	4,784	8,222	8,545	9,071 c/	9,880 c/	10,446 c/
Nonproductive investment	6,332	13,215	14,074	14,333	14,522 c/	14,150 c/
By function						
Of which:						
Construction	5,413	11,497	12,114	11,751 c/	11,314 c/	10,594 c/
Equipment	743	1,279	1,554	2,215 c/	2,625 c/	2,870 c/
By use						
Housing	3,806	8,319	8,275	7,879	7,729	7,334 c/
Other	2,526	4,896	5,799	6,454	6,793 c/	6,816 c/

a. Expressed in terms of new rubles at 1955 prices.

b. As the result of a recent revision downward of previously published figures on 1962 productive investment in industry and agriculture, productive investment has been correspondingly decreased and nonproductive investment increased as compared with the figures appearing in the 1964 edition of Annual Economic Indicators for the U.S.S.R.,

p. 41 (also see footnote c/ of Table IV-4, below).

c. Estimated.

Table IV-2

USSR: Index of Growth of New Fixed Investment, by Function
1955 and 1959-63

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total investment	100	171	184	192	201	207
Construction	100	174	189	191	194	194
Equipment	100	172	183	204	226	241
Other capital outlays	100	140	151	156	173	193
Productive investment	100	153	166	176	188 a/	200 a/
Of which:						
Construction	100	146	164	173 a/	183 a/	194 a/
Equipment	100	172	179	190 a/	207 a/	218 a/
Nonproductive investment	100	209	222	226	229 a/	223 a/
By function						
Of which:						
Construction	100	212	224	217 a/	209 a/	196 a/
Equipment	100	171	208	296 a/	351 a/	384 a/
By use						
Housing	100	219	217	207	203	193 a/
Other	100	194	230	256	269 a/	270 a/

a. Estimated.

Table IV-3

USSR: Annual Rates of Growth of New Fixed Investment,
by Function
1959-63

	Percent				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total investment	13.2	8.0	4.3	4.9	2.9
Construction	15.3	8.7	1.2	1.3	0.4
Equipment	8.8	6.3	11.8	10.8	6.5
Other capital outlays	13.0	7.8	3.3	14.3	8.6
Productive investment	14.1	9.0	5.8	7.1 a/	5.9 a/
Of which:					
Construction	17.4	12.3	5.5 a/	5.8 a/	6.0 a/
Equipment	7.3	3.9	6.2 a/	8.9 a/	5.7 a/
Nonproductive investment	12.0	6.5	1.8	1.3 a/	-2.6 a/
By function					
Of which:					
Construction	13.4	5.4	-3.0 a/	-3.7 a/	-6.4 a/
Equipment	15.2	21.5	12.5 a/	18.5 a/	9.3 a/
By use					
Housing	10.4	-0.5	-4.8	-1.9	-5.1 a/
Other	14.8	18.4	11.3	5.3 a/	0.3 a/

a. Estimated.

Table IV-1

USSR: New Fixed Productive Investment, by Sector
1955 and 1959-63

	Million Rubles a/					
	<u>1955 b/</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962 c/</u>	<u>1963 d/</u>
Productive investment, all sectors	13,599	20,771	22,631	23,938	25,628	27,150
Industry, total	8,249	12,973	14,323	14,935	15,666	16,000
Ferrous metallurgy	586	1,089	1,219	1,327	1,355	1,410
Chemicals	278	693	915	1,070	1,174	1,447
Fuels and power	2,979	4,023	4,213	4,397	4,626	4,980
Machine building	1,139	1,484	1,756	1,991	2,150	2,170
Construction materials and construction	823	1,739	2,004	2,092	1,925	1,800
Consumer goods	903	1,756	1,962	1,771	1,800	1,900
Others	1,541	2,184	2,254	2,287	2,636	2,293
Agriculture	3,804	5,071	5,192	5,723	6,329	7,260
Transport and communications	1,546	2,722	3,116	3,280	3,633	3,890

a. Expressed in terms of new rubles at 1955 prices.

b. Computed from Soviet index numbers.

c. Official Soviet figures on productive investment in industry and agriculture originally published in the statistical handbook, *Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1962 godu*, p. 434-436 have apparently been revised downward (see *Promyshlennost' SSSR*, 1964, p. 75 and *Vestnik statistiki*, no 5, 1964, p. 91-92). There has been no indication that total investment in the economy was correspondingly revised, however. In Table IV-1, therefore, the difference between the original and revised investment in these two sectors has been shifted to nonproductive investment. With the exception of the chemical industry, investment figures for individual industries are estimates.

d. With the exception of investment in agriculture and the chemical industry, all figures are estimates.

Table IV-5

USSR: Index of Growth of New Fixed Productive Investment,
by Sector
1955 and 1959-63

	1955 = 100					
	<u>1955</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Productive investment, all sectors	100	153	166	176	188 a/	200 a/
Industry, total	100	157	174	181	190	194 a/
Ferrous metallurgy	100	186	208	226	231 a/	241 a/
Chemicals	100	251	329	385	422	521
Fuels and power	100	135	141	148	155 a/	167 a/
Machine building	100	130	154	175	189 a/	191 a/
Construction materials and construction	100	211	243	254	233 a/	219 a/
Consumer goods	100	194	217	196	199 a/	210 a/
Others	100	142	146	148	171 a/	149 a/
Agriculture	100	133	136	150	166	191
Transport and communications	100	176	202	212	235	252 a/

a. Estimated.

Table IV-6

USSR: Annual Rates of Growth of New Fixed Productive Investment,
by Sector
1959-63

	Percent				
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Productive investment, all sectors	14.1	9.0	5.8	7.1 <u>a/</u>	6 <u>b/</u>
Industry, total	15.6	10.4	4.3	4.9	2 <u>b/</u>
Ferrous metallurgy	25.0	11.9	8.9	2.1 <u>a/</u>	4 <u>b/</u>
Chemicals	56.1	31.1	16.9	9.7	23.3
Fuels and power	4.1	4.6	4.4	5.2 <u>a/</u>	8 <u>b/</u>
Machine building	18.6	18.3	13.4	8.0 <u>a/</u>	1 <u>b/</u>
Construction materials and construction	20.3	15.2	4.4	-8.0 <u>a/</u>	-6 <u>b/</u>
Consumer goods	19.0	11.7	-9.7	1.6 <u>a/</u>	6 <u>b/</u>
Others	16.8	3.2	1.5	15.3 <u>a/</u>	-13 <u>b/</u>
Agriculture	7.0	2.4	10.2	10.6	14.7
Transport and communications	21.6	14.5	5.3	10.8	7 <u>b/</u>

a. Estimated.

b. Estimated and rounded.

Section V: Comparisons of Consumption

Text

Tables:

Table V-1: US and USSR: Total Consumption Per Capita, 1950 and 1955-63

Table V-2: US and USSR: Consumption Per Capita by Major Product and Service Group, 1950 and 1955-63

Table V-3: US and USSR: Consumption Per Capita by Product or Service Group, 1955

Table V-4: US and USSR: Availability of Food Products for Human Consumption by Major Food Group, Selected Years

Table V-5: US and USSR: Estimated Stocks of Consumers' Durables at the End of Selected Years, 1955-63

Table V-6: US and USSR: Health Services at the End of Selected Years, 1950-63

Table V-7: USSR and Selected Western European Countries: Consumption per Capita by Major Product and Service Group, 1950, 1955, and 1962

Table V-1

US and USSR: Total Consumption Per Capita, 1950 and 1955-63

	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
US <u>a/</u> (1955=100)	93.2	100.0	101.5	102.4	102.7	105.8	107.5	107.7	111.2	113.9
USSR <u>b/</u> (1955=100)	75.9	100.0	104.9	109.1	113.2	116.2	119.5	122.3	126.6	127.7
USSR consumption per capita as a percent of US <u>c/</u>	21	26	27	28	29	29	29	30	30	29

a. Based on data of the Department of Commerce. In addition estimates of public current expenditures on health and education are included.

b. Indexes of per capita total consumption are derived from estimates of consumption of food products (61.7), nonfood products, and services (Table V-2) weighted 61.4, 23.3, and 15.3 percent, respectively.

c. The datum for 1955 is from CIA, A Comparison of Consumption in the USSR and the US, January 1966, p. 15. Data for the remaining years are obtained by moving the datum for 1955 with the indexes of per capita consumption presented in this table.

Table V-2

US and USSR: Consumption Per Capita by Major Product and Service Group
1950 and 1955-63 a/
~~1955-63~~

	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Food products										
US (1955=100)	96.8	100.0	102.2	101.5	99.8	100.3	100.8	99.3	100.7	100.8
USSR (1955=100)	81.8	100.0	104.7	103.8	111.8	112.2	113.8	114.9	118.4	118.2
USSR as a percent of US c/	39	46	47	50	52	52	52	54.3	54	54
Nonfood products										
US (1955=100)	91.8	100.0	98.7	99.8	95.5	102.3	103.6	102.3	107.2	110.9
USSR b/ (1955=100)	59.5	100.0	106.7	110.2	117.6	125.8	131.6	135.6	140.0	140.6
USSR as a percent of US c/	7	11	12	12	14	14	14	15	14	14
Services, excluding health and education										
US (1955=100)	91.3	100.0	103.4	105.2	107.6	110.3	113.7	116.2	120	123
USSR (1955=100)	75.4	100.0	105.4	111.8	112.9	127.5	135.2	141.4	151.2	159.8
USSR as a percent of US c/	11	13.2	13	14	15	15	16	16	17	17
Health and education services										
US (1955=100)	99.3	100.0	105.0	108.3	113.7	119.8	122.6	124.7	129.8	133.8
USSR (1955=100)	83.7	100.0	101.4	106.4	109.8	114.9	120.2	126.2	130.5	136.3
USSR as a percent of US c/	44	51.9	50	51	50	50	51	52	52	53

- a. Unless otherwise noted indexes for the USSR were obtained using the basic procedures presented in "Dimensions of Soviet Economic Power," p. 360. Indexes for the United States are based on data from the Department of Commerce.
- b. Indexes for consumption of soft and durable goods based on procedures presented in "Dimensions of Soviet Economic Power," p. 360 were combined with 1955 retail sales as base year weights.
- c. See note c/ in Table V-1 above.

Table V-3

US and USSR: Consumption Per Capita by Product or
Service Group
1955 a/
(USSR as a Percent of US)

<u>Product or Service Group</u>	<u>Soviet Per Capita Consumption as a Percent of US</u>
Livestock products and canned goods	25.2
Meat and poultry	25.5
Fish	59.6
Canned goods	5.3
Fats and oils	28.5
Milk and milk products	35.3
Eggs	20.8
Sugar and confectionery products	49.5
Sugar	43.8
Confectionery products	52.7
Cereal products and potatoes	161.9
Bread and bakery products	119.5
Flour, groats, and macaroni products	178.8
Potatoes	234.4
Vegetables and fruits	29.2
Vegetables	55.3
Fruits	13.4
Nonalcoholic beverages	7.4
Alcoholic beverages	294.9
Textiles, apparel, and footwear	17.2
Textiles	41.2
Apparel	10.7
Footwear	26.5
Tobacco	11.9
Household goods (excluding appliances)	16.5
Household soap and toilet articles	19.3
Stationery	7.8
Reading materials	35.4
Furniture	8.3
Dishware	21.1

Table V-3

US and USSR: Consumption Per Capita by Product or
Service Group
1955 ^a/_.
(USSR as a Percent of US)
(Continued)

<u>Product or Service Group</u>	<u>Soviet Per Capita Consumption as a Percent of US</u>
Household appliances	8.8
Radio, television, and sporting goods	10.4
Appliances and timepieces	7.3
Automobiles and gasoline	0.3
Automobiles	0.3
Gasoline	0.1
Rent, utilities, and communications	16.5
Rent	21.7
Utilities	11.8
Household fuel	4.0
Communications	24.1
Public transportation	108.2
Recreation and personal and miscellaneous services	4.2
Recreation	17.6
Personal care and repair services	6.7
Miscellaneous services	0.8
Health and education services	51.9
Total consumption	26.2
Total consumption excluding health and education services	23.2

a. CIA, A Comparison of Consumption in the USSR and the US, January 1964, p. 16-18.

b. Based on total population at mid-year for the USSR from CIA, Labor Supply and Employment in the USSR, 1950-70, August 1964, p. 16 and on total residential population (excluding Armed Forces abroad) at mid-year for the US from Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964, p. 5.

Table V-4

US and USSR: Availability of Food Products for Human Consumption by Major Food Group, Selected Years
(In calories per capita per day)

	USSR a/				US		USSR as Percent of US in 1909-13		
	1953	1955	1959	1962	1909-13 b/	1962 c/	1953	1959	1962
Grain products, potatoes and pulses	2,169	2,082	1,959	1,927	1,561	874	139	129	123
Fats and oils, including butter	207	237	233	295	555	646	37	36	45
Sugar	163	193	253	222	405	509	41	62	70
Meat and fish	139	156	184	186	407	471	34	45	46
Milk and milk products, excluding butter	227	230	235	295	335	407	68	57	71
Vegetables, fruits, eggs, and other foods	195	192	200	202	231	273	84	87	87
Total d/	3,100	3,100	3,200	3,800	3,492	3,180	89	92	92

a. Unless otherwise noted consumption of food items in the USSR was estimated as described in "Dimensions of Soviet Economic Power," p. 360 and was converted to calorific values with factors from UN, Food and Agriculture Organization, Food Composition Tables for International Use, 1954.

b. Based on data in Consumption of Food in the United States 1909-52, p. 162 and 170.

c. Based on data in Agricultural Statistics 1963, p. 534 and Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964, p. 87.

d. Average daily caloric intake during calendar year.

Footnotes to Table V-5:

a. Comparisons in this table overstate both levels and growth of stocks in the USSR compared with the US. Data for the USSR generally are computed from shipments to retail sales outlets cumulated annually since 1950 with no allowance for scrappage, and therefore they usually represent maximum possible stocks. Soviet data in secondary sources permitting an independent estimate for 1960 suggest the following overstatement of stocks in the USSR in percent: radios, 10-20; television sets, 10-20; refrigerators, 50; sewing machines, 10; washing machines, 10; and 2 wheeled vehicles, 20. Data for the US, on the other hand, based on numbers of households owning the specified item, normally fail to reflect multiple holdings, and therefore understate actual stocks. Furthermore, the list does not show the great margin of superiority of the US with respect to such durables as air conditioners, clothes dryers, home freezers, dishwashers, food disposers, electric blankets, blenders, hair dryers, mixers, toasters, and so on. Finally, mere numbers also fail to provide any indication of the superior quality of American appliances.

b. ~~Based on midyear populations from: (1) CIA. Labor Supply and Employment in the USSR, 1950-70, August 1964, p. 16, and (2) Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964, p. 5.~~

(over)

c. Data on stocks of durables in the USSR are based on information in the following publications of the TsSU USSR: Sovetskaya trgovlya, 1956, p. 57; Sovetskaya trgovlya, 1964, p. 76-77; Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1958 godu, p. 720; Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1960 godu, p. 688; Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1962 godu, p. 490 and 500; Promyshlennost', 1964, p. 408; SSSR v tsifrakh v 1963 godu, p. 197.

d. Unless otherwise noted based on a sample of households interviewed April 16-May 10, 1963. Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964, p. 757.

e. The datum for the United States includes only electric sewing machines.

f. Data for the United States refer to 1961 for radios and to 1962 for television sets and are from Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964, p. 932.

g. The datum for the United States excludes motor scooters but includes motor-cycles owned by governmental agencies other than military services.

h. Estimated stock at end of 1961 based on production and trade data. Includes all publicly owned automobiles.

i. Estimated stock as of early 1962. It excludes publicly owned vehicles, vehicles privately owned for business use, and third vehicles of individual spending units. Data are from Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1964, p. 564.

Table V-5

US and USSR: Estimated Stocks a/ of Consumers' Durables at the End of
Selected Years, 1955-63
(Units per Thousand Persons b/)

	1955	1958	USSR c/ 1960	1963	US d/ 1963	USSR as a Percent of US in 1963
Sewing machines	31	64	92	132	135 <u>e/</u>	98
Radios	58	106	140	190	974 <u>f/</u>	20
Television sets	5	15	27	53	318 <u>f/</u>	17
Motorcycles and scooters	4	8	13	20	4 <u>g/</u>	500
Automobiles	N.A.	N.A.	4 <u>h/</u>	N.A.	272 <u>i/</u>	1
Refrigerators	5	8	13	23	288	8
Washing machines	1	6	13	36	216	17
Electric vacuum cleaners	2	5	8	15	211	7
Pianos	6	14	21	31	N.A.	N.A.

Section V: Comparisons of Consumption

1. A fundamental criterion for appraising the performance of an economic system is its success in providing for the material welfare of its citizens. Soviet regimes have accepted this criterion, and in fact have put forward communism's superiority in this respect as a raison d'etre for the continuing dictatorship of the party. Tables V-1 through V-7 provide some measures of performance of the Soviet economy since 1950. In addition, to provide standards for the measurement of Soviet performance, comparable measures of per capita consumption are presented for two substantially differing market economies, those of the United States and Italy. The basic measures employed are value aggregations of goods and services consumed directly by households.

2. Consumption per capita in the USSR increased from about 20 percent of that in the United States during 1950 to about 30 percent of the level attained in the United States during 1963. Most of the gain relative to the US had been attained by 1958. Since that year consumption per capita has grown about the same rate in both countries. Compared with Italy, moreover, there was no significant advance during the entire period 1950-63. In 1963 as in 1950 consumption per capita in the USSR amounted to less than 90 percent of that in Italy.

3. In contrast with its failure to move dramatically with respect to the capitalistic economies, per capita consumption in the USSR increased rapidly relative to its own past. By 1963 it had reached a level almost 70 percent above that in 1950, an average annual increase of about 4 percent per year. The increase was achieved with no substantial increase in civilian

employment relative to population of working age and in spite of a 20 percent decline in annual hours worked per man in industry.

4. Per capita consumption in the USSR did not fail to advance each year since 1955, but the rate of growth has fallen off drastically. After growing at an average annual rate of 5.7 percent between 1950 and 1955, consumption per capita rose only 4.9 percent in 1956 and the rate declined steadily to 2.3 percent in 1961. After recovering somewhat in 1962 the rate of growth plummeted to less than 1 percent in 1963. To some extent the declining rate of growth stemmed from and was compensated for by the declining number of hours worked per year.

5. Differences in the pattern of consumption in the USSR compared with the US result in part from the relative levels in income and in part from imposition of the party's preferences on the populace. Thus consumption of food per capita in the USSR is relatively high because in a country with low incomes a larger share is required merely for sustenance. The relatively high level of consumption of health and education services in the USSR reflect the fact that they are regarded in large part as investment by the Soviet government rather than as consumption. Nonfood products and services excluding health and education have lower priorities, and per capita consumption of these items amounted to little more than 15 percent of that in the US even in 1963.

6. Some further insight into the nature of consumption in the US and the USSR is possible by making comparisons in physical units. Thus data in Table V-4 show that in spite of substantial improvement in Soviet diets during the past 12 years, the share of starchy grain products and potatoes remained substantially larger in the Soviet diet of 1962 than in the American diet of more than half a century ago.

7. Although there has been a rapid rise in stocks of consumers' durables in the USSR during 1955-63, with notable exceptions they were quite small compared with similar stocks in the United States (See Table V-5). This is true in spite of the fact that estimation procedures probably result in substantial overstatement of Soviet stocks relative to American. Furthermore, relatively large stocks of a particular durable good in the USSR may reflect substitution of a more desirable product in the United States; for example, readymade clothes for sewing machines, and automobiles for motorcycles, scooters, or bicycles.

8. Finally, data in Table V-6 provide some notion about the provision of medical, dental, and housing services in the US and USSR. There were as many physicians per capita in the USSR in 1950 as there were in the US by 1962 and by the latter year their number had attained a level half again that in the US. During the period 1950-63 the USSR also achieved parity in the number of hospital beds per capita. In spite of a rapid rise in the number of dentists, however, there were still fewer than one third as many per capita in the USSR than in the United States. In housing in the USSR there has been only slow movement from very low levels of living space, and in 1963 as in 1950 living space per capita amounted to approximately 20 percent of that available in the United States.

Note to Appear as Preface to Tables on Consumption

The international comparisons shown in the attached tables are subject to both statistical and conceptual limitations. Nevertheless, it is believed that the results are quantitatively fairly reliable. With respect to non-quantitative factors, however, the comparisons undoubtedly are biased in favor of the USSR. Although every effort has been made to match goods of identical quality in the two countries, precise matching has not always been possible. In housing and health services, in particular, the allowances for differences in quality probably are inadequate. Furthermore, there are two additional deficiencies in the Soviet pattern of consumption that could not be measured but that are unquestionably significant: first, the notorious lack of balance between supplies of particular goods and the consumer demand for them and, second, the lack of variety and diversity and the resulting lack of choice on the part of consumers.

Table V-6

US and USSR: Health Services at the End of Selected Years, 1950-63

	1950	1955	USSR a/ 1958	1963	US b/ 1962	USSR as a Percent of US, in 1962 1950	1963
Doctors (number per 10,000 persons)	14	16	17	21	14	100	150
Dentists (number per 10,000 persons)	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6 c/	5.6	18	29
Hospital beds (number per 10,000 persons)	56	65	73	90	91	62	92

a. Unless otherwise noted data are from the following publications of the TsSU USSR:

Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1958 godu, p. 879 and 881.

Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1962 godu, p. 8 and 615.

SSSR v tsifrakh v 1963 godu, p. 191.

b. Unless otherwise noted data are from Statistical Abstract of the United States 1964, p. 69 and 75.

c. Datum is for 1962.

Table IX-2

USSR: Expenditures of the State Budget, by Budget Category
1955 and 1959-63 a/Actual Outlays

Billion Current Rubles

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Financing the National Economy	23.31	32.37	34.12	32.6	36.2	37.2
Industry and construction	10.95	14.88	15.59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
State agriculture b/	5.09	3.52	4.42	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Agricultural procurement	0.76	(0.5) c/	(0.5)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade (domestic and foreign)	1.07	3.21	3.59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Transportation and communications	1.95	2.69	2.81	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Municipal economy and housing	0.90	2.75	3.21	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Residual	2.60	(4.83)	(4.00)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Social-cultural measures	14.72	23.12	24.94	27.2	28.9	N.A.
Education and science	6.89	9.41	10.32	11.3	12.4	N.A.
Health and physical culture	3.11	4.46	4.82	5.0	4.9	N.A.
Social welfare	4.71	9.24	9.79	10.9	11.6	N.A.
Defense	10.74	9.37	9.30	11.6	12.7	N.A.
Administration	1.25	1.12	1.09	1.1	1.1	N.A.
Loan service	1.43	0.69	0.7	0.8	0.8	N.A.
Budgetary expenditure residual	2.51	3.73	2.97	3.0	2.5	N.A.
Total expenditures	53.95	70.40	73.13	76.3	82.2	87.0

a. Due to rounding, components may not add to the totals shown.

b. Including machine tractor stations and repair tractor stations.

c. Figures in parentheses are estimates.

SOURCES: Dundukov, G. F. (ed.), Gosudarstvennyy byudzhety SSSR i byudzhety soyuznykh respublik: statisticheskiy sbornik, Moscow, 1962, p. 18-19.USSR, TsSU. Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1958, Moscow, 1959, p. 900.USSR, TsSU. Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1959, Moscow, 1960, p. 801.USSR, TsSU. Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1962, Moscow, 1963, p. 635.Pravda, 17 Dec 63.Pravda, 12 Dec 64.

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Footnotes:

a. Household consumption in both countries valued in US dollars. 1955 US prices are expressed as factor costs which are equal to market prices plus subsidies minus indirect taxes. Data for Western European countries were obtained from Milton Gilbert and Associates, Comparative National Products and Price Levels, OEEC, Paris, p. 86 and 163. Comparable data for the USSR were obtained by making adjustments in Soviet consumption at 1955 US market prices from CIA, A Comparison of Consumption in the USSR and the US, January 1964, p. 16-18. Data for Western European countries for 1950 and 1962 were obtained by moving the 1955 data with indexes of consumption per capita computed from data in OECD, National Accounts, Supplement to the General Statistics Bulletin, March 1964, p. 22-24, 25, and 30 and OECD, Statistical of National Accounts, 1950-61, Paris, 1964, p. 90, 93, 130, and 190. The items included in the major product and service category indexes are not identical to those included by Gilbert and Associates, the major discrepancy being the failure of the former to include public expenditures on health and education. If the rates of growth in public expenditures per capita did not differ greatly from growth in per capita consumption as a whole, the data as presented should provide a close approximation to the results which would be obtained if one category could be made strictly comparable. Data for the USSR for 1950 and 1962 were obtained by moving the data for 1955 by indexes shown in Table V-2 with adjustment to achieve comparability with Gilbert's categories.

b. Both basic studies providing data for the housing comparisons in 1955 attempt to take account of differences in quality. The authors of the Soviet-American comparison feel, however, that their quality adjustments are inadequate, and that their data for the USSR considerably overstate availability of housing there relative to the US. To the extent that this is true, the comparisons in this table, though more accurate than mere physical measures of floor space, probably also overstate the availability of housing in the USSR relative to France, the German Federal Republic, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

c. "Other" includes expenditures on such items as alcoholic beverages, tobacco, household goods other than durables, household and personal services, public transport, communication, recreation and entertainment, health, and education.

based on population data from the Bureau of Census and

USSR and Selected Western European Countries: Consumption
per Capita by Major Product and Service Group,
1950, 1955, and 1962
(USSR as a Percent of Given Country)

US Dollar Comparisons a/

	France			German Federal Republic			Italy			United Kingdom		
	1950	1955	1962	1950	1955	1962	1950	1955	1962	1950	1955	1962
Food	62	63	64	N.A.	61	54	90	90	80	55	61	67
Clothing	32	42	44	N.A.	45	47	51	76	78	24	37	44
Housing b/	50	46	42	N.A.	46	34	114	103	103	31	30	32
Durables	31	43	49	N.A.	63	58	133	250	211	15	26	37
Other c/	49	57	59	N.A.			93	101	98	40	52	62
Total	52	57	56	63	59	53	88	96	89	42	50	56

Section IX: Soviet Budget

Text

Tables:

Table IX-1. USSR: Revenues of the State Budget, by Budget Category
1955 and 1959-63

Table IX-2. USSR: Expenditures of the State Budget, by Budget Category
1955 and 1959-63

Section IX -- Soviet Budget

1. The state budget of the USSR is the chief vehicle for mobilizing the economic surplus of the economy over and above household consumption and for apportioning it among various competing ends (the general activities of investment, national defense, welfare, and government administration). The Soviet budget is far broader than Western national budgets -- for example, the Soviet budget includes funds for investment and operational expenditures of productive enterprises that, in capitalist economies, are by and large privately financed.

2. Although the budget is the principal channel for allocating funds to economic enterprises and organizations, these enterprises and organizations also are financed from retained profits and bank loans. In addition, the collective farms, which are not financed from the budget, finance their activities out of retained income and bank loans.

3. The Soviet state budget is a consolidated budget, combining the all-union budget, the budgets of the union republics, and the Social Security budget. Its announcement in December of the preceding year might be expected to provide an early indication of Soviet policies for the coming year and of fulfillment in the past year. In recent years, however, the possibility of discerning Soviet policy on allocation of resources through an examination of budget material has been impaired by the paucity of detail on planned budgets and the absence of information on actual budget revenues and expenditures in each preceding year. Furthermore, unannounced accounting changes and substantial divergence of actual from planned budgets limit the value of announced budget plans and make analyses of trends in financial categories a risky business.

Table IX-1

USSR: Revenues of the State Budget, by Budget Category
1955 and 1959-63 a/
Actual Receipts

	Billion Current Rubles					
	1955	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Social Sector	47.62	66.61	70.14	71.0	76.7	N.A.
Turnover tax	24.24	31.07	31.34	30.9	32.9	N.A.
Deductions from profits	10.23	15.96	18.63	20.7	23.9	N.A.
Revenue from MTS-PTS's	0.62	0.18	(0) b/	(0)	(0)	N.A.
Other taxes on organizations	1.24	1.90	1.64	1.2	1.3	N.A.
Social insurance receipts	2.61	3.56	3.74	4.2	4.5	N.A.
Revenue residual	8.63	13.91	14.58	14.0	14.1	N.A.
Private Sector	8.82	7.41	6.94	7.0	7.6	N.A.
State taxes on the population	4.83	5.52	5.60	5.8	6.0	N.A.
State loans from savings deposits	0.53	1.33	0.35	0.76	1.1	N.A.
Other state loans	3.15	0.15	0.06	0.03	0.1	N.A.
Local taxes on state lottery revenue	0.31	0.40	0.43	0.4	0.4	N.A.
Total revenues	56.43	74.01	77.08	78.05	84.3	89.5

a. Due to rounding, components may not add to the totals shown. Rubles are expressed in terms of new rubles.
b. Figures in parentheses are estimates.

SOURCES: Dundukov, G. F. (ed.), Gosudarstvennyy byudzhet SSSR i byudzhety soyuznykh respublik: statisticheskiy sbornik, Moscow, 1962, p. 7-9.
USSR, TsSU. Narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR v 1962, Moscow, 1963, p. 635.
Pravda, 17 Dec 63.
Pravda, 12 Dec 64.

Table X-A-13
Total Soviet Economic Credits and Grants
Extended to Non-Communist Underdeveloped Countries
January 1, 1954 to December 31, 1964 a/

	Million Current US \$
	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>1954-1964</u>
TOTAL	4,183
<u>Africa</u>	758
Algeria	229
Congo (Brazzaville)	9
Ethiopia	102
Ghana	89
Guinea	70
Kenya	44
Mali	55
Senegal	7
Somali Republic	57
Sudan	22
Tunisia	28
Uganda	16
United Republic of Tanzania	30
<u>Asia</u>	2,040
Afghanistan	541
Burma	14
Cambodia	21
Ceylon	30
India	1,011
Indonesia	369
Nepal	10
Pakistan	44
<u>Europe</u>	3
Iceland	3
<u>Latin America</u>	100
Argentina	100
<u>Middle East</u>	1,282
Iran	39
Iraq	184

Table X-A-13
Total Soviet Economic Credits and Grants
Extended to Non-Communist Underdeveloped Countries
January 1, 1954 to December 31, 1964 a/
(Continued)

	Million Current US \$
	<u>Cumulative</u> <u>1954-1964</u>
<u>Middle East</u>	
Syrian Arab Republic	150
Turkey	10
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	833
Yemen	66

a. Data for 1964 are preliminary; actual drawings under these credits and grants during this period are estimated at approximately \$1.5 billion.